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174

VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1895.

{ Volume 18, No. 4.
New Series.

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JAMES VICK'S SONS Rochester, N. Y.

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(*Polygonum Sachalinense*.) Hardy perennial, when once planted will remain indefinitely; spreads rapidly. The plant will grow to be six or eight feet high; bushy form, with large amount of foliage; leaves very large, often ten to twelve inches long and nine inches broad. Three or four cuttings can be made in a season; will produce from twenty to thirty tons to the acre. Grows successfully on both sandy and heavy soils, in moist or dry ground. Crop can be used green, preserved in silo, or cured as hay. PRICE: Seeds per packet 15 cents; ounce \$2.75. Rooted plants 20 cents each; three for 50 cents, six for 75 cents.

For illustrations and further particulars of the above see Vick's Floral Guide, 1895, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents, that may be deducted from first order.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 18.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 4

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

Timothy, straight and tall,
Grew by the pasture-bars,
Thought pretty Clover the sweetest of all,
Whispered it under the stars.
Timothy must have said
"Darling, I love you true!"
For shy little Clover hung low her head,
Her face a brilliant hue.

Dear little Clover-bloom
Said not a single word;
Yet Timothy acted as if he knew
The answer he never heard.
Leaned through the pasture-bars,
Kissed from her lips the dew;
And thus these lovers plighted their troth—
A way that's far from new.

Only the wood-thrush heard,
Swinging above the gate,
And wove the words in the next love-lay
He warbled unto his mate;
Through the wide arches blue
Trembled the sweet refrain,
Till earth caught up the old, glad song
And echoed it back again.

* * * * *
Timothy, aged and sere,
Bent with the weight of days,
Waiting the stroke of the reaper's scythe
As backward and forth it sways;
All through the golden hours
Clover has bloomed beside,
Though faded now and past her prime
He murmurs "Bonny bride."

Love is a rosy god
Viewed through the haze of youth;
Appareled by Time in a plainer garb
We beckon him still, forsooth;
Even the "Scythe of Death"
Is weaker by far than he,
For Love outlasts our latest breath,
And claims from Heaven the key.

Mt. Washington, Mo. MRS. H. L. D.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRIMSON CATCHFLY.

AMONG the hardy summer bloom-
ing perennial plants one of the
brightest and showiest is the double-
flowering crimson catchfly. This plant,
Lychnis viscaria splendens plena, grows
to a height of twelve to fifteen inches,
and for many weeks in summer bears
numerous spikes of showy flowers, the
color of which is best described as a
crimson rose. The flowering spike is
nearly one-half the whole length of the
plant. In the illustration herewith the
spike and flowers are shown two-thirds
of the actual size. The individual
flowers are from an inch to an inch and
a quarter in diameter. A number of the
plants set together in the border make a
fine show of color in the blooming sea-
son. It is a fine plant for cutting, as the flowers
keep a long time in a vase of water.

The garden border can be greatly enriched
for display and as a resource for cut flowers, by
a liberal planting of the best varieties of peren-
nials. Many very beautiful plants are found in
this class, and a well-balanced flower garden

should have a fair proportion of herbaceous per-
ennials as well as annuals, and with these, also,
a good assortment of bulbous plants and hardy
flowering shrubs.

Besides the great variety of flowers afforded by
perennial plants there is another consideration

can be kept up from early spring to late fall.
Those who rely almost entirely on annuals
can have early bloom by the use of Dutch bulbs,
but if these, by chance, are missed, then there is
a dearth of flowers in the early season. On the
other hand, a well selected stock of perennials
will provide bloom continuously through-
out the fine season.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

ALL who know the habit of the Poly-
antha roses to bloom in clusters
will understand what may be the wealth of
bloom which this new variety may afford
when well grown. There is no reason to
doubt the truthfulness of the statements
that come to us over the sea, in regard to
the profuse blooming habit of this rose.
With its brilliant color, a bright crimson,
a large plant of it must be a grand sight.
It should have a wall or trellis to be trained
on, and the first object must be to get a
strong branching plant. To attain this end
set the plant in a well-drained and highly
enriched border. At the end of the first
season, if there is danger of frost, the plant
can be laid down and protected with leaves
for the winter. Lift the stem early in spring
and cut back the new growth to one or two
feet of the starting point, according to the
strength of growth. From the stock will
now grow several branches, and the num-
ber of these is to be determined by the
strength of the plant. These branches will
make the best growth by training them as
nearly upright as possible, though another
season they can be disposed somewhat in
fan shape. Perhaps three shoots will be
all that may be expected the second sea-
son. These, it will be understood, are to
form a portion of the skeleton of the full-
grown plant. At the next spring's pruning
from a third to a half of the growth can be
taken off, according to their strength, and
the remaining portions placed in position
fan-shape for a portion of their length; the
rest of the length and extremities can be
bent downward so as to lie horizontally,
and from these portions especially there
will be considerable bloom. The fourth
year the horizontal portions of the canes
can be cut away and the growth extended,
while from shoots formed near the base
some additional canes will be produced,

the whole number retained depending on the
space to be covered. A new growth of bloom-
wood must be secured each year. The real
hardiness of the plant is not known, but cer-
tainly from Philadelphia and Cincinnati south-
ward there may be no fear for it on this score, and
probably it will stand farther north. Where it
cannot be grown as a wall plant it will prove
hardy when trained over the surface of a bed.



LYCHNIS VISCARIA SPLENDENS FLORE PLENO.

which is no slight one. Many of these plants
will commence to bloom very early in spring
and a selection of early bloomers can be made
which will contain flowers of many variations in
form and color. Some of these early flowering
plants have but a short season of bloom, but they
will be followed by others, so that a succession

THE GIANT KNOT-GRASS, OR SACALINE.

IT is not strange that people should doubt the superior qualities of a new plant when first put upon the market. The fact is that so many new varieties of plants have been offered with the most unqualified claims and then prove to be little or no better, or even poorer, than similar plants already disseminated and well known, that careful, and even ordinary, buyers now look with suspicion upon everything of the kind for which any great claim is made. It was to be expected, therefore, when the claims of the Giant Knot-grass, *Polygonum sachalinense*, were announced that they would meet with doubt, and perhaps opposition. Such has not failed to be the case. This Knot-grass, or Knot-weed, has not been introduced in any sensational manner, with a fanciful name, or with its origin and history shrouded in mystery, as is too often apt to be the case by some plant dealers in this country. In our September Magazine a full account of the plant was given, or as much so as possible. Its history, its origin, a careful description of it, its mode of growth, propagation, cultivation, its chemical properties, its value as a forage plant, by direct and unquestionable testimony, all these points were treated on, and cleared up as far as possible. The testimony of the editor of this journal was also given in relation to the capacity of the plant to satisfy the appetites of domestic animals, and the general characteristics of the plants from a personal knowledge of it for several years.

It has been claimed by parties having no actual knowledge of the plant that its introduction into this country for forage purposes is unnecessary. That in a country like ours where Indian corn can be raised without limit for fodder, we have no use for this new plant. It is admitted that it may be a good plant for Europe, where they have no such resources as our corn, but here, it is said, it is useless. The only trouble with this statement is that it is not true, and lacking the element of truth it is a worthless fiction, a pointless criticism. Ever since the publication of the article referred to this journal has been almost daily in receipt of letters in regard to the new plant. A letter coming in the last mail from a northern county in Michigan says: "If it proves as recommended it will be a bonanza for this country, as north and west of me there are thousands of acres of what is known as Pine Plains, and this may prove to be just what we have been looking for for years." This is only a sample of letters of the same import received from our own State, from Pennsylvania, from Ohio, from the West and the South. There may be two or three States in the Union where this plant may not be needed, but elsewhere throughout the length and breadth of the land there are hundreds and thousands of homesteads which would be made comfortable by the possession of a fodder plant with the capacities claimed for this one. We do not understand that the Knot-grass, or Sacaline, has ever been proposed to supersede corn, or grass, or clover, or alfalfa, or any other fodder plant. It is offered for those places where such crops cannot be raised, or at least cannot be raised in sufficient quantities. One of the claims of Knot-

grass is that it will produce a great amount of fodder on a comparatively small area. It can do this because it is a strong-growing perennial plant which can be cut several times during the season, each time yielding a heavy crop of herbage. Another claim for it is that it will stand severe droughts. This is because its root system is so strong that it is able to procure sufficient moisture to produce a flow of sap where nearly all other plants flag and die. And yet it is a plant which flourishes in moist soils, and until the discovery of its drought-resisting capacities, some two years since, it was supposed to be especially adapted to low-lying moist soils. It will be seen, therefore, that it has a wide range of soil adaptations.

A few days since a gentleman in conversation with the writer remarked that this plant was probably the very one which would solve a problem for him for procuring fodder on a piece of ground on his residence place, which consisted of some two or three acres in the outskirts of a village. A brook, or small creek, running across a corner of his ground usually overflowed in the spring about three-quarters of an acre, but later in the spring it subsided and left the ground moist for a time, and then through the summer it was dry. He had seeded it but failed to get grass to grow. He will try the *Polygonum*. Another person has a residence on a hillside which is admirably adapted to vineyard purposes, but the soil is so warm and dry in summer that only a minimum growth of grass or corn fodder can ever be realized. Here, too, the Knot-grass promises to be valuable. Instances like these may be mentioned from all parts of the country, and the interest which a knowledge of this plant is causing in regard to it sufficiently attests its need in our farm economy.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley, California, is testing the plant, but as yet cannot report conclusively. Bulletin No. 106 of this station, E. W. Hilgard, Director, was received a short time since, and contains the following accounts and statements, all in accord with those published in our last September issue, as already alluded to:

The summer of 1893 in Europe was one of unusual drouth. A writer in the *Paris Figaro* of July 22d of that year said: "Never within the memory of living men has it been so hot and especially so dry as during this ill starred year. The dreadful African heat has left not a handful of grass for the cattle, causing them to die off like flies." In several European countries recourse was had to the leaves of trees to save the cattle. In the midst of such disaster it was noticed that the *Saghalin polygonum*, a large-leaved ornamental plant, maintained its growth during the drought and was readily eaten by the cattle. So marked was the phenomenon that the fact was brought to the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Paris by M. Duchartre, the statement being based upon the experience of M. Doumet Adanson at Balcine. The matter was immediately taken up by the French agricultural societies and French journals, and before the close of 1893 the fame of the plant filled the world. The French conclusion after due investigation was given in these words: "Had this plant been in general cultivation we should not have suffered one-half the evils which have befallen us through the fearfully dry weather we have endured." So great was the demand for the plant from all the arid regions of the world that the price quoted to us by Parisian seedsmen in October, 1893, was \$2.50 each for root pieces containing five or six eyes.

The plant which thus came to fame as a drought-resisting forage plant was discovered by a Russian explorer on the island of Saghalin, which lies in the sea of Okhotsk, between Japan and Russia. Its at-

tractive appearance in the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Moscow in 1869 led to its distribution as an ornamental foliage plant in Europe and in this country. Its industrial claims were, however, unthought of until the European drought of 1893, described above. It already has several common names—"Siberian persicary," "Saghalin knot-weed," "Saghalin polygonum," etc. It grows to a height of eight or ten feet, with many large leaves eight or ten inches in length and half as broad. Though it has the appearance of a shrub its stems are herbaceous. The young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus and the young leaves are boiled like spinach. It is claimed the plant will give four cuttings of forage, each of three feet high, during a summer, and would thus yield twenty-five tons to the acre of green fodder at each cutting.

We obtained roots and seeds of the plant from several sources last winter, and have had it growing in our garden during the last summer. The plants are still too young and weak to show their best growth, but they have done well and produced a large amount of foliage. The *Saghalin polygonum* is a coarse plant and is not advocated as a substitute for well-known forage plants where the latter are satisfactory. For dry lands scant of useful growth, the plant is commended for trial. It has a perennial root which withstands both drought and freezing of the ground. We have imported a supply of seeds from Japan. The seed should be started as is usual with tomato or cabbage seed and the plants set out (after danger of frost is over) about three feet apart each way. Thus planted, the foliage should completely cover the ground when the plants are well established. When the growth is about three feet high, it should be cut even with the ground, and another growth from the root will appear. Though the plant is liable to lose its top growth by frost, the roots will endure the hardest freezing.

Now, in conclusion, to briefly state the main points and claims of this plant which is offered for such places and grounds where sufficient fodder cannot be raised, for the reasons already stated, is made the following:

SUMMARY:

1—The foliage of *Polygonum sachalinense*, otherwise known as Knot-grass, Giant Knot-weed, Sacaline, and *Persicaria*, is eaten with relish and good results by horses and cattle and has been proved to be a valuable fodder.

2—This plant is a vigorous grower and accommodates itself to great variety of soils, and is notably drought-resisting.

3—The plant in the course of three or four years takes full possession of the ground where it is planted, to the exclusion of all weeds.

4—Several mowings of the Knot-grass can be made in the course of the growing season and a very large amount of fodder obtained.

5—The fodder can be fed green, or be preserved in silo, or cured as hay.

6—The fodder has a high nutritive value, even compared with clover and other leguminous plants.

7—The plant does not produce seeds in this country, and although the root growth is very strong it can easily be kept within prescribed limits, and a field of it can be destroyed by summer fallowing or by planting with tilled crops for two years.

8—The plant can be propagated both by seeds and root cutting. Seeds should be started in time to get strong little plants in time for setting out as soon as all danger of frost is past, much in the same way as the cabbage or tomato. One transplanting before removal to permanent plantation will ensure stronger plants which will be more certain to grow.

9—Set the plants four or five feet apart each way and keep clean the first year. Some crop can be grown in between the plants the first year, if desired.

THE RATHBUN BLACKBERRY.

IN the development of plants and animals it has been remarked that their evolution is not equally progressive—the rate of progress is not always the same. That instead of the gradual change from one type to another through long periods, sometimes a jump is made, and a type all at once appears which in many respects is far beyond and superior to its predecessors. If this is true in natural development, that is, among plants and animals in a state of nature, it is still more noticeable among domestic animals and plants under cultivation. The Hovey Seedling Strawberry was a surprise when it came, and Wilson's Albany apparently leaped into view. Previous to these had appeared the Catawba grape, and nobody knew how or why, and yet it had qualities so estimable that even today, after hundreds and even thousands of seedlings and hybrids have been produced, it still ranks among the very first, and on some accounts has never been surpassed. The history of cultivated plants abounds with similar instances, and so it happens that new surprises meet us every year by the appearance of unexpected varieties. At this time we bring to the notice of our readers a blackberry which is unlike anything that has yet appeared, and has some excellent points. This berry originated on the fruit farm of Mr. Alvin Rathbun, near Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Of its precise origin Mr. Rathbun has no knowledge. It is a chance seedling which sprang up near where were growing the Early Harvest and the Kittatinny. As the plant developed it appeared to have a different habit from any other blackberry, and this attracted attention which caused it to be preserved. When it fruited it proved to be very fine, and later its whole character became known. The variety has already become known and has established a high reputation locally, and the fruit sent to Buffalo brought a much higher price than any other blackberry in the market at the time. Some of the fruit was sent here and was so excellent in every respect that later the writer went to see the plantation in person. At that time it was the 22d of August, and was already late, as only the very last of the crop was then on the bushes. But late as it was the berries maintained their large size and no nubbins or small and half-formed specimens were found. It must be noted that this was during one of the most severe droughts that ever visited that part of the country, when even large hickory and maple trees were losing their leaves which were drying up for lack of moisture. The plants could not have had a more severe trial. However, the full crop was perfected in fine condition. The plant is a strong, erect grower, and, unlike most varieties, produces but few suckers. It sends up a strong

main stem which branches freely, and these branches curve over and bend downward toward the ground, and later in the season the tips touching the ground send roots down into it, and thus propagate themselves in the manner of the blackcap raspberry. Some on hearing of this characteristic of the plant have said that it was a dewberry, or at least a cross with one. It is not a dewberry, and, as already stated, it makes an erect growth, as much so as any other variety of blackberry. Nor is there the least evidence that there is an admixture of dewberry in the plant, as no dewberries were cultivated on the place or in the neighborhood. It is purely a blackberry with the tip-rooting habit. As to its hardiness all that can be said is that it is quite hardy at its home, where it has sustained a temperature of fifteen or eighteen degrees below zero without harm. The plant has been sent to a number of experimental stations, some at the West and Northwest, but full reports from them have not yet been received. There is no reason to doubt that it is as hardy as most varieties. How it will compare with the very hardiest in this respect can only be known hereafter, when it shall have been more widely disseminated.

The fruit in size and general appearance is well illustrated in the accompanying engraving. It grows on long stems in clusters which enables it to be easily gathered. The berries are large with large pips and small seeds. They have no hard core, in fact no core is perceived in eating them—all is soft, sweet, luscious, with a high flavor. The writer, who is acquainted with nearly or quite all the well-known varieties of blackberry in cultivation, knows none to equal

this in quality. On this point it may be said there is nothing more to be desired, and it is not probable that there will ever be a variety to surpass it in this particular. The fruit is a jet black color with a high polish, and sufficiently firm to handle and carry well. It has been sent to Buffalo, a distance of some thirty-six miles, by wagon and rail, going through in fine condition and selling in preference to the best other varieties in the market and bringing a considerably better price.

This fruit has attained quite a local reputation but has never before been made known to the public. The plants are highly productive, equalling in this respect the best of the well-known varieties. The originator has now five acres of them in cultivation, and will put out about ten acres more of it the coming spring. It is known in the neighborhood as the Rathbun Blackberry, which name it will probably bear if the plants should eventually be sent out, as undoubtedly they will be, as the fruit will make a market for itself wherever offered.



THE ISLAND CITY.



KEY WEST, Florida, with its Spanish-American appearance, its tropical aspect, lofty palms and tamarind trees, and its fine gardens of tropical fruit and rare plants, is to me by far the most interest-

ing city of Florida, and though on the line of direct steamship transportation, it is but little frequented by tourists, having but one hotel of any size, and is not half full the greater part of the time. The reason for this I do not know, unless it is the lack of fine hotel accommodations, for Key West certainly has a winter climate not equalled by any other city in the United States; delightful bathing all the year round, and added to this, the most tropical of all our cities, it ought to be very attractive to pleasure seekers. As my readers are doubtless aware, Key West is situated on an island of that name, some sixty miles from the main land of Florida; the island is between seven and eight miles in length and one or two at its greatest breadth. It is really a great coral rock, there being but little soil; in fact the streets require no paving, being solid rock, yet though the surface is so rocky many trees grow to great size and luxuriance.

Key West is famed the world over for its celebrated cigars made from Cuban grown tobacco, and as most of the factories are owned and operated by Cubans, a very large proportion of its 30,000 inhabitants are Spanish speaking people, and perhaps a large majority of the other half are Bahamians. But enough in regard to the city and its people, it is the trees and gardens I wish to tell about.

The most striking feature of Key West is without doubt its great number of magnificent cocoanut palms; the great tall shafts and grand heads of waving plumes are to be seen long before one is landed at the wharf, and they are everywhere along the streets, and great groves of them in private gardens and yards. No other city in the United States can compare with Key West in this respect, and it might well be called the city of palms. While the cocoa palm is the most distinctive feature, horticulturally considered it is by no means the only one. Many magnificent tamarind trees (*Tamarindus Indica*) are to be seen, and for a grand shade or street tree no tree of the tropics, or for that matter anywhere, will equal it; the foliage is most luxuriant, acacia-like, and having a most delicate, soft, graceful appearance. Many specimens are upwards of fifty feet in height, perhaps the largest in the city grow near the post office. The tree bears small pinkish-white flowers, followed by thick, fat looking pods, four or five inches long, containing a soft, white pulp of a very pleasant acid flavor, from which a very pleasant drink is made; the pods are also preserved. Though many species of palms are cultivated here, yet next to the cocoanut the most remarkable specimens of this family are four or five immense trees of the date (*Phoenix dactylifera*) some of them, I should judge, are fully fifty feet in height and are the finest I have

seen in the State, and are very old. The bases of the trunks are surrounded by a dense thicket of suckers, some of them quite good sized trees, which give the old trees an odd appearance. These trees bear abundantly of large fine fruit, and it is a wonder that the date is not more extensively planted all over the State than it is, for contrary to the cocoanut, it is hardy in all parts of the State, and though of very slow growth soon makes a very ornamental tree, though not equal in beauty to the cocoanut. In all parts of the town, particularly the southern, one sees fine groves or orchards of the sapodilla, which seems to succeed to perfection here with its dense shade; and in many yards are seen the Jamaica apple trees, with their smooth clean trunks and early in spring loaded with beautiful fruit. One of the greatest charms of the city is due to the fact that almost every private residence has its garden, and the Cuban citizens have brought with them from Cuba their favorite flowers and trees; one finds in almost every garden or yard something new. To see the city at its best one should be here in May, when the flamboyante, or royal poincianas, are in bloom, when the streets are ablaze with color, presenting a scene of rare loveliness beyond description. It is without doubt, when in full foliage and loaded with its maze of orange-red flowers, the most royal of all flowering trees. The immense decompound leaves are like the most delicate fronds of some great fern and form a perfect umbrella-shaped head; add to this hundreds of great clusters of the most brilliant flowers with their great yellow stamens and you have a sight not surpassed in beauty by any thing in nature.

Another gorgeous tree, though not so graceful as the poinciana, very common in the city, is the *Cordia Sebestina*—called here Geiger tree, with its great, heart-shaped leaves, so rough they might be used in place of sand paper, and the most immense trusses of the most gorgeous red flowers, each flower about two inches across, and great black seed pods.

All through the winter months one sees the great flaming bracts of the *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, which succeeds admirably here, and in many gardens splendid specimens of several fine varieties of croton; great cactus-like trees of the *Euphorbia lactea*, fifteen or more feet in height with large spreading tops of its leafless, three-sided stems, mottled and green and armed with numerous sharp spines, the whole forms a very unique sight. Some of the gardens here are pictures of loveliness, with numerous beautiful flowering shrubs and foliage plants, tall and graceful palms, magnificent shade trees, great clumps of luxuriant bananas, and innumerable flowers, of which some new beauty is presented every month in the year.

One fact soon noticed is the great vigor and thriftiness of the various tropical plants and trees growing here, compared with the rather stunted appearance of the same varieties growing on the all-sand lands further north in the State, showing the greater adaptability of the soil and climate to these plants.

One of the grandest of street trees of Key West is the tropical almond (*Terminalia Catappa*), great trees, some fifty or sixty feet in height,

with large, oblong, shining leaves, which at various seasons of the year are richly colored with yellow and scarlet, "autumn leaves without frost." The nuts are eaten by the Cubans. Notwithstanding its common name this tree bears no relation to the almond.

The Spanish lime (*Melicocca bijuga*) with its finely formed head of dense and odd foliage, its yellow plum-like, pleasant flavored fruit, is a tree that attracts attention and is much admired. These are only a few of the many beautiful trees of Key West.

Growing among the many rare plants in the garden of Dr. Harris is a plant that attracts the attention of all, no matter how indifferent they may be to the beauties of nature; a plant with foliage so odd as to have scarcely an equal in the vegetable kingdom, certainly not among fruit bearing plants. It is the Cerimacc, (*Monstera deliciosa*), an aroid from the island of Trinidad, a climbing plant clinging to the trees by means of its roots, which push out on all parts of the stem. The leaves are about three feet long by eighteen inches across, and are cut and forked, and full of oval holes, giving them a most unusual appearance. The fruit is six or eight inches in length and somewhat resembles a greenish-yellow, elongated pine cone, and, when ripe the skin parts from the fruit and is easily removed in small octagonal sections, leaving a pulp with something of the appearance of a banana. The flavor is delicious, similar to both the banana and the pineapple, and by most persons considered to be superior to either.

Of all the numerous and beautiful varieties of shrubs found here one of the prettiest and most common one is the *Triphasia trifoliata*, known in Key West as the Bergamot, a small shrub with small glossy evergreen foliage, bearing great quantities of reddish colored berries about the size of a currant. When ripe they have a pleasant sweetish taste, and are preserved in syrup. The plants which are furnished with spines are used in Key West to make low hedges.

Growing on the unimproved land south of town, are great numbers of immense specimens of several species of cactus that are well worth a description. One of the most remarkable is the *Cereus monoclonos*, a very rare species in cultivation, a tall columnar plant, growing to be twenty-five or more feet high, with exquisitely scented, night-blooming flowers. Another species, *C. splendens*, the candle cactus, forms immense clumps, often ten feet high, with a great quantity of stems and flowers with a diameter of five or six inches of a beautiful straw color, night-blooming, and followed by bright red spherical fruit, which is sometimes eaten. This would make a very beautiful house plant for the North, as it is easily grown and blooms very freely. The *C. triangularis* was introduced into Florida by Dr. DePerrine and grows wild in many places on the Keys and extreme south part of the main land, and together with various other species of cactus, forms impenetrable jungles in many places near the coast, particularly on the shell mounds which are found in many places.

This description will give the reader some idea—a faint one only—of the many wonderfully beautiful trees and plants of the "Island City."

A VISIT TO GRANDMA'S.

I HAVE wondered if there are any among the young readers of the MAGAZINE who have made, or are contemplating making, an old-fashioned garden, such as some of our grandmothers used to have.

I am sure that many of the little folks of the present day do not know the delight of visiting an old-fashioned grandmother and her old-fashioned flower garden, and so I am going to tell them something about it. I will just take them with me to visit her, and we will all be little children together.

As we approach the pretty little cottage, with its broad piazza all around and long French windows opening out upon it, with chairs and settees inviting one to rest, the rose bushes running up the trellises, which shade it from the sun, and the beautiful flowers all about us, we feel that we would like always to stay there, for what place could be more like heaven. We can almost imagine we see the angels flitting about. Perhaps our childish imagination has elevated the humming birds to that exalted position, as they go skimming from flower to flower; but it seems like quite a reality to us and we are very happy. Children as we are, we are not content to remain even in heaven long; we must have a change, so we run into the house to see grandma, and I strongly suspect that as dearly as we love her always, just at this particular time our love is greatly increased by the anticipation of the goodies she is going to treat us to before going into the garden with us. Oh, how delicious her pies and cookies are, were ever any as good? We begin to feel a little doubtful as to which is the most like heaven, the piazza with the flowers and birds, or sitting in the cool, pretty sitting room eating grandma's goodies while she is chatting with us, telling us stories of her childhood days, and judging by the appearance of her happy face, evidently enjoying our little feast as much as we.

Well, we have eaten until satisfied, now grandma gets her bonnet to go with us to visit the flowers. We first go into the front garden, and oh, what a sweet odor comes from the box that borders the various shaped beds, the May pinks and lilacs, even the *Fleur-de-Lis* seems sweeter here than elsewhere. There is that pretty bed of myrtle in a shady corner, looking so fresh, and grandma looks to find some of the little blue blossoms to pick with the green leaves. As we go from bed to bed she is gathering a bouquet for us, for she never lets anybody who loves flowers go away without them. She understands the flowers, that they blossom to make people happy, and the more people who are made happy by them the more blossoms they throw out. We next come upon a pretty bed of polyanthus, and think the name so funny. We have heard of little girls by the name of Polly, but never poly-anthus, and grandma tells us that it means many flowers—many flowers in a cluster.

As we go toward the lattice gate, which shuts

off the back garden, we see the bright, many-colored morning glories, and as we pass through we notice little kegs with holes through the sides, and such a funny plant growing from the top and out of all the holes. Grandma tells us they are her old hen-and-chickens, this pleases us much, and we think the old hen has a pretty big family.

In the old apple tree by the kitchen door we hear such a twittering that we look up and see Mr. and Mrs. Wren, who have gladly accepted the quarters provided for them. Grandma goes and fills up with fresh water from the well a long shallow dish which she has placed there for the birds to bathe in, and we sit down to watch them; how we do enjoy it, they are so eager to bathe that they almost quarrel over the



BED OF LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

water. Grandma talks to them a little on the sin of selfishness, and they really seem to understand her for they begin to behave much better. Children though we are, we profit by her chat with the birds and feel almost ashamed at the remembrance of having shown just such selfishness with our little playmates, and while we say nothing, we resolve never to be guilty of that fault again. The birds have finished their toilet and fly back to their home in the apple tree, where they sing and twitter so merrily, that grandma feels repaid for all her trouble.

Now we go with her to see her bed of lilies of the valley; we think the sweet little bell-shaped flowers so pretty, and their tall broad

leaves, which we call their spring wraps, are so becoming. When she tells us that they grow wild in Europe and America, and are everywhere cultivated, we feel glad that there is one beautiful thing at least that all the children in the world can enjoy.

We come upon a bed of sweet violets, and she tells us that although these little flowers are so sweet and really very pretty, they are so modest they try not to show themselves, but hide their beauty under the leaves, their fragrance alone betraying their presence; then she wonders if there are any little children like these flowers who do not care to show their pretty faces and fine clothes, but who by the fragrance of their gentle acts cause everyone to love them. And so she has taught us another lesson from the flowers.

We did not know before that we could learn so much from them. We say good-bye to them and to grandma very reluctantly. We shall make frequent visits at her house, however, as we want to see all the flowers she has told us about as they make their appearance in the garden. The lady slippers, bachelor's buttons, marigolds, four o'clocks, sweet Williams, sweet peas, honeysuckles, snow balls, snow drops and ragged robin. All these and many others we have in anticipation and expect to learn

more lessons from them through the kindness of dear grandma, whose patience with us seems never to be exhausted. J. S. B.

GEORGE S. CONOVER CHRYSANTHEMUM.—What about it? Why don't we find it at our exhibitions and spoken of generally? Because, we presume it has been distributed among amateurs rather than in the channels of exhibitors and the trade. But it is a good one. It is a fine, large, bold, deep yellow flower of good substance. The plants are stout and stocky, and the stems strong and stiff and well clad with healthy, succulent foliage. It is one of the best varieties we grew this year at Dorosis. When it was at its best we often wished the genial old gentleman after whom it was named could have dropped in to see it.—*Gardening*.

Doctor Advised It—

"Last Spring my little three-year-old daughter was afflicted with a watery, eating eruption all over her face. Her eyes were weak, the lids being very much diseased. I had almost despaired of her life, when the Doctor advised trying Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of only two bottles effected a cure, and I regard her now as healthy as any child of her age."—JOSEPH F. PERKINS, Hotel-keeper, Stuart, Va.



AYER'S The Only Sarsaparilla

ADMITTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S PILLS the best Family Medicine.

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

White Worms.

I am losing my plants right along from day to day. It seems to be a small fly or gnat. The insects are flying all around the plant and breed a small white worm in the ground, which in the course of time eats the plant roots until all their life is gone.

Sprinkle some powdered saltpetre on the surface of the soil and then water it with very warm water. It will kill the white worms.

Black Insects on Asters.

I had a good deal of trouble last season with my asters. There was a large black bug about three-quarters of an inch long that would eat them up—it would completely eat up a blossom in one day. Do you have any remedy for them—any insect powder that will disperse them? F. R. S.

Hartford, Conn.

Use a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap and syringe the plants with it.

Weeping Willow.

A correspondent, of Rowksburg, West Virginia, notes that the common weeping willow, *Salix Babylonica*, is not hardy in that locality. Where this willow is not hardy we advise those wanting something of the kind to try the Wisconsin Weeping Willow, which is very similar in habit, and hardy where the other is not.

Dwarf Calla.

I bought nearly two years ago a bulb of the dwarf calla, Little Gem. It has never done very well, had but one blossom. Will you kindly inform me if I should pull up all the side leaves that come, or should they be left. I see the pictures of it have a good many leaves. Does it do better with but the main bulb?

Hanover, Mass.

Mrs. C. S.

No leaves should be taken off. When the bulb is repotted at the end of summer, any small bulbs can then be removed.

White Flowers for Early Summer.

An enquirer asks what plants can be raised to give a supply of white flowers in Central Illinois in the early part of June. The following list of shrubs, herbaceous plants and roses is advised: *Weigela candida*, *Syringa* or mock orange, *Spirea VanHouttii*, *Astilbe Japonica*, *Daisy snowball*, lily of the valley, and *Roses Madame Plantier* and *Little White Pet*.

Transplanting Water Lily.

Please let me know in the Magazine if the water lily may be transplanted and how. I have mine in too small a vessel, and would, if possible, like to put it into a more convenient one in the spring.

Pittsburg, Pa.

L. M. S.

There will be no trouble in making the transfer of the water lily root-stock from one vessel to the other. Have everything prepared and make the transfer without keeping the plant out of the water long and there will be no perceptible check in its growth afterwards. Of course it must be done before it commences its spring growth. Have some soil at the bottom of the new vessel, say from four to six inches, and place the root-stock where it is wanted and cover it with soil, and place a few stones over it to hold it in place, and then gradually run in the water.

White Grains on Hibiscus Sunset.

I have three of the above which I raised from seed last spring. I had them out in the ground all summer and in autumn brought them in, and they have blossomed this winter in my sitting room window. Soon after bringing them into the house I noticed a number of very minute crystals on the stalks and backs of the leaves. Upon examination I found they

were a jelly-like substance, and must be some kind of insect life. I have not been able to get rid of them, although I have watched them very closely. Can you tell me what they are, and how I can banish them? The seeds were sent me last spring from your place.

Sweetsburg, Canada.

The white grains on the stems and leaves of this plant are secretions from the epidermis, and indicate vigor and health. They are not the result of insects. These secretions are particularly noticeable on the leaves of *Achania Malva-viscus*, a plant belonging to the same natural order as the *Hibiscus*. The leaves of the Virginia Creeper, in early summer when the plant is making its most luxuriant growth, secrete the same gummy substance. It is an added attraction of the plant, not something to be got rid of.

An Unsolicited Tribute.

For many years I have been a patron of your house and the annual arrival of both your spring and fall catalogues is greeted with genuine pleasure, and their attractive pages are always carefully examined with eager interest. Your catalogue for the coming season is just received and you will allow me to heartily congratulate you both on its beautiful appearance and its interesting and attractive contents. Any lover of flowers who can glance over its pages and not feel an instinctive and involuntary impulse to send you an immediate order has indeed reached a stage of stoic indifference which evokes my sincere sympathy and commiseration. I want to say a few words for the benefit of all lovers of flowers, concerning what I consider one of the most valuable and satisfactory floral novelties of recent years—Vick's Branching Aster. In my early experience with flowers I was often beguiled by exaggerated illustrations and descriptions of various dealers into ordering at high prices divers novelties—the like of which the world had never before seen or even heard of. And when the precious acquisition developed it was almost certain to result in very indifferent success, and quite often dismal and disappointing failure. Hence it was that with some misgivings and expectations of indifferent success at least, I gave the Branching Asters a trial in my garden last season. And hence, also, it was that the result was such a delightful surprise to me. The plants grew and flourished like the traditional green bay tree, and finally when the Queens, the Chrysanthemum-flowered, the Triumphs, the Victorias, the Mignons, the Comets, and others of its kindred had fulfilled their floral mission, then it was that this new acquisition to the Aster family burst into a profusion of bloom and compelled all who saw it to enthusiastically praise and admire it. Many of the individual plants spread their vigorous branches over a diameter of fully three feet and attained a height of thirty inches. The individual flowers which each plant bore in great profusion, were very large, of the purest white, very double, and of such exquisite beauty that many of my friends insisted that "These must indeed be chrysanthemums." In view of these facts it is needless to say that I now cheerfully place myself among the rapidly growing ranks of enthusiastic admirers of this superb variety, and I most cordially commend it to all for its many points of superiority. I hope that it may have the largesale and wide distribution that its genuine merit warrants.

Cohocton, N. Y.

E. A. H.

Flower Chat.

Vick's catalogue has arrived! The first flower book I have received this year. Last January when I unrolled the beautiful white and gold greeting of Vick's Sons to their friends I thought the beautiful covers were the acme of perfection. But what can I say now as I glance through its many tinted pages—tinted variously in different inks, and then turn again to the handsome covers. Words fail me! Opening the book we see the colored plate of the new Branching Asters. Those who were fortunate enough to have the white Branching Aster last year will hail with delight the introduction of colors in this beautiful class. They are as beautiful as a chrysanthemum. In fact the new White Branching is almost a *fac simile* of the Ivory chrysanthemum. They bloom earlier thus enabling us to enjoy "Autumn Queens" much longer. Another beautiful plate illustrates sweet peas—fragrant, butterfly sweet peas. I have always loved them. The delight of my childhood was to watch from day to day the sweet peas in their beautiful variety opening out. How I ran to tell mamma when a new color appeared. Everybody should have sweet peas and when you can get a pound for—! Well, I'm not advertising anybody, but read Vick's Floral Guide, and find out things for yourself. I have

a great delight in plants with variegated foliage, and also a decided penchant for abutilons and I know I'll feel awfully bad if I don't add that new silver edged Abutilon Souvenir de Bonn to my collection. Thompsonii plena is an old friend of mine, as is Eclipse. I think a more striking plant than Abutilon Eclipse is difficult to find; especially when loaded with its beautiful bells. Remembering the failures and successes of last year let us peep into the seed department. I don't believe in giving up till you thoroughly try in floriculture. Note down the causes of failure and try again. Last year I failed on Marguerite carnations; don't know what was the matter, but have sent for more seed; I never tried till last year to raise them, so can afford to try again. I had plenty of mignonette, but the chickens laid it low. Sweet alyssum is a satisfactory annual and its fragrant white blossoms are always appropriate for every occasion. Candytuft is also most desirable; I had this last year, and was surprised to find how many persons did not recognize it as the old-time favorite. Of course everyone will have pansies and verbenas. Verbenas can be planted anywhere and will grow and throw forth beautiful sprays of bloom. They are not, as a rule, fragrant; but last year I had two, a clear bright pink and a white verberna, which were very fragrant. I am planning all to myself a circular bed of pansies beneath the shade of two climbing roses—all colors, yellow, black, brown, purple, and just "lots" of my own sweet favorite Earl Beaconfield, velvety purple shading to white. How I wish people would always plant them by themselves and not mix the dainty darlings with gaudy geraniums and other "high up" flowers.

Mrs. I. M. H.

Letter from Oregon. White Branching Aster—Japan Anemones.

Your kind letter in reference to the scarlet-flowered plant in western Pennsylvania was duly received and highly appreciated. Your courtesy and prompt attention to your correspondents is most gratifying and should earn for you their permanent esteem and patronage. No wonder your reputation is so far-reaching and so enviable, since it is so well deserved. Mrs. Priest sent me the plant above mentioned—or her *Dianthera Americana*, and it is growing finely. I am delighted with it and filled with gratitude to her and to you.* My Vick's White Branching Aster seeds (bought of you last spring) came up and made fine little plants in a box of fine soil in the house. After giving some to my neighbors I had seven left, which I transplanted when about three inches high to a well prepared bed in the garden. The soil, yellow clay, with a mixture of leaf-mold and a liberal quantity of well decayed horse manure (the only kind procurable), was deeply dug and some of the manure put under each plant, but with six inches of garden soil between it and the plant so that its roots should not reach the strong fertilizer until it was large and vigorous enough to use it. Then I kept the soil mellow and never neglected to water my pets, for I wanted to see if they would come up to the catalogue description of them. I wish every reader of Vick's could see them. They are now (September) splendid, thrifty plants from fifteen to twenty inches high, each having over a dozen main stalks bearing three to five lovely white long-stemmed blossoms, as double and perfect and quite as large as average chrysanthemums and larger than the average chrysanthemum raised by amateurs. They measure over three inches across, and everyone who sees them in a vase in my dining-room exclaims "What beautiful chrysanthemums! And how on earth do you get them to bloom at this time?" (the first of September and thereafter), and they all want some when they find that they are asters. I made a simple, perfect floral piece of them and some white anemones when all other white flowers were gone, and now, after I have gathered vase after vase full for the table, and have given ever so many bunches to the sick and visitors without number, the plants are full of white beauties, and buds that promise to furnish blooms for October also. Besides I have disbudded the smaller two, not allowing one bloom, and am going to pot them carefully for winter and expect to have handsome asters at Christmas-time. I wonder if ever anyone received as large a return from an investment of 25 cents before. I do not count the work, because that was a part of the pleasure derived from the investment. My Anemone Whirlwind is doing well, but, of course, I do not expect bloom from it until next year. My single white anemone, now three years old, is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," indeed. I really am sorry for any flower-lover who has none.

Astoria, Ore.

Mrs. W. W. P.

*The above refers to a scarlet-flowered plant, some account of which was given in a communication published in the June number of the Magazine, in 1894, page 119.—Ed.



LEGEND OF THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Who of us does not know and love the dainty arbutus? Many of us have tried faithfully to transplant it to our gardens, but it does not bear petting, and our efforts always have, and probably always will, end in failure.

In the piney woods, where it is hidden from the glaring sun-light, it wastes its loveliness.

There is an old Indian legend about the origin of the arbutus that will interest all lovers of the dainty Mayflower, the first flower of spring.

Many, many moons ago an old man lived alone in his lodge in the forest. His hair and beard were long and white as the drifted snow. He was clothed in furs, for it was winter, and snow and ice were all around, and the winds whistled drearily through the forest.

He had no fuel to keep his fire burning, so he went about, disheartened, searching under the snow for pieces of wood

to keep him from freezing. In despair he sat down by his dying fire, and cried aloud to Mannaboosho to save him, that he perish not from the cold.

The wind blew open the door of the lodge and in came a beautiful maiden with large, sparkling eyes, cheeks like wild roses and hair that swept the ground as she walked.

Her hands were covered with willow buds, and her clothes were grasses and ferns, her moccasins pure white lilies, and, as she breathed, the air of the lodge grew warm and mild as a day in spring time.

The old man welcomed her and said, "Daughter, I am glad to see you, my lodge is poor and cheerless, but it will shelter you from the storm.

"I am Manito, I blow my breath and the rivers stand still—tell me who you are."

The maiden only answered, "I breathe and flowers grow on all the plains."

The old man then said, "I shake my white locks and snow covers the ground."

Again the maiden replied, "I shake my curls and warm rain falls from the clouds."

The old man said, "I walk about and the leaves fall from the trees at my command, animals hide in the earth, and the birds fly away."

But the maiden said, "When I walk about, the plants lift up their heads, and the trees clothe themselves with leaves, and the birds come back and sing."

Soon the air became so warm that the old man slept; then the sun came out, the blue birds appeared, and the rivers thawed out and went on their way singing "I am free."

As the old man slept the maiden passed her hand over his head and he began to grow smaller, until he soon became only a small spot on the ground and his clothes turned to green leaves.

Then the maiden knelt, and taking from her bosom some beautiful flowers, hid them under the leaves. Then she breathed upon them and said, "I give thee all my virtues and my sweetest breath, and all who would pick you shall do so upon bended knee."

She then moved away through the woods and over the plains, and where she stepped, and no where else, the trailing arbutus grows.

COSMOS.

COSMOS BIPINNATUS is an annual, a native of Mexico, and has been in cultivation here for almost a century. It derives its name from Kosmos meaning beautiful.

It can be grown from seed planted in spring, or if in a warm climate it may be sown in autumn. The plants grow very large and branch freely, often reaching the height of six or seven feet. The foliage is very fine and delicate, and of a beautiful shade of green. The flowers range from white through pink and magenta to rosy-purple. In form they are much like the Paris daisy, only that the outer edge of each petal has a notch in it, while the daisy is

rounded. In some places the blossoms are too late to mature well, or the frost takes them before their blooming season is over. In such cases the plants may be grown in pots and removed to the house when frost comes. When this is done the seed should be sown in the house in March, and when the plants have three sets of leaves pot them off in coarse soil—not too rich. Repot as often as is necessary until a four-inch pot is used, that will be about July. Then sink the pot in good rich soil in the garden. Pinch the ends of the branches off to make the plant stocky. After the pot is sunk in the ground the plant will not need to be pinched back any more, but the buds will soon

form, and by the last of September you will have a miniature tree in full bloom. If the soil is well fertilized they will bloom far into the winter. When planted in the garden without pots the plants are liable to be blown over by the wind, as they branch so freely, and the stalk is rather slender for so bushy a top.

The Cosmos flower formerly was a scraggly looking blossom, but it has been improved wonderfully in that direction. In most of the specimens now seen the petals show a tendency to lap over each other, making a perfectly circular blossom. It also shows a little disposition to become double. Flowers are often seen which have several small petals overlapping the yellow center, making a pure white flower. These, however, have little or no seed, so some new arrangement must be made to perpetuate the new variety. This probably can be done, as it was in the case of double petunia and double primrose seed.

Z.

GOOD LEMONADE.—The *New York Times* publishes the following: "I learned a new thing," said a woman recently, "while visiting, last week, an English friend who is living in the country. We had a small dance one evening of my stay, and my hostess served the most delicious lemonade I ever drank. I spoke of it the next day, and she told me that it was made with freshly boiled water—the secret, she said, of thoroughly good lemonade. 'I have a regular rule,' she further informed me, 'which insures success if I am making a quart or a gallon. For a quart I take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. I am careful to peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside; this I cut into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which I use two ounces to the quart, in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the tea point, I pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once and let it get cold. Try this way once, and you will never make it any other way.'"

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Average monthly circulation 1893, 200,000.

Horticultural Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in this city January 23d and 24th. The attendance was large and the exercises throughout of great interest and value. Wm. C. Barry was re-elected president; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard, Geneva, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, Geo. A. Sweet, Dansville, C. L. Hoag, Lockport; secretary and treasurer, John Hall, re-elected.

In his address the president noted the desire among practical cultivators to obtain scientific knowledge relating to their work and acknowledging the assistance which is given in this respect by the professors of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. He characterized it as "invaluable information not obtainable from other sources."

He referred to the fact that great numbers of old worn out apple orchards exist in this part of the State which are of no use. Those in this condition should be taken out and not left to disfigure the landscape and breed insects and fungi. Where neglected orchards could be restored by proper management such a course should be entered upon. "In most cases by plowing the sod and fertilizing and pruning, vigor, health, and fruitfulness can be restored. Many hesitate to undertake the work on account of the expense involved, but it is very evident that there has been too much delay already—we are really forced to meet an emergency and to do something. It cannot longer be postponed. As to the advisability of cultivating and pruning there is no question. A thorough cleaning up will completely change the aspect of our fruit farms and homes, and many places can be made valuable which are otherwise worthless. The members of this society should initiate the movement. A grower at Carlton, Orleans county, stated recently at a farm institute that he had

thinned out his orchard to the extent of 600 trees and sprayed the remaining 600 three times with Bordeaux mixture. As a result he marketed 2,400 barrels of fine apples at an average price of \$2.13 per barrel.

"The use of fruit is becoming more general, though it is yet far below what it should be. Very many labor under the false impression that fruit should only be taken at the end of the meal. Eaten at that time it does not have the desired effect at all. Fresh fruit should be partaken of in the morning at breakfast for at least six or nine months in the year. In the morning on an empty stomach it is exceedingly cooling and refreshing and prevents indigestion. Perfectly sound, ripe fruit should be secured in the autumn for the winter's supply."

Fruit storage houses were advised. The cost is not so much as many think it to be, and the advantage will be found in better prices, by being able to hold the fruit, instead of burdening the markets with over-supplies.

The outlook for commercial fruit-growing is not entirely bad, but most fruit-growers must adopt better methods.

"In plain English many of our orchards have been starved. If the proper nutriment be supplied a change will take place. Surface cultivation and application of potash will do more than anything else to make orchards remunerative; and as regards marketing, selected fruit should be packed with extra care in small packages, boxes or baskets. The time has come when it does not pay to send poor fruit to the market in the hope of getting good returns."

Attention was called to the importance of improving the grounds of school-houses, by the planting of trees and flowering shrubs. Teachers should be preferred who will take pains to awaken an interest in the study of plants in the minds of pupils.

The address contained many other good points which cannot here be mentioned.

A very fine exhibit was made of pears, apples and grapes. Mr. Thompson, the originator of the Columbian Raspberry, had specimens of the fruit in glass jars and a sample of the dried berries. Also samples of the canes and branches, the latter still loaded with the fruit dried on and showing the great productiveness and vigor of the plant.

The papers presented, and the discussions were all of unusual importance, and the meeting was one of the most satisfactory ever held.

A Popular Manager.

At a recent meeting of well-known railroad men the conversation turned to the subject of the popularity of the various men occupying executive positions with different roads and of their influence on the patronage of the public. The president of a western road spoke up and said: "I will wager that if each man present will write the names of the two most popular passenger agents in the country it will be found that there will be one man who will be named by everyone present." The experiment was tried and upon examination it was found that in every case George H. Daniels, of the New York Central Railroad had been selected as one of the two.

Years of experience in railroading have brought him into contact with all classes of people, but to everyone is extended the same uniform courtesy and at all times the interests in his charge are protected.

Mr. Daniels has occupied his present position for nearly six years, and the growth of the department and the improvement of the service are ample indications that his work has been well done. He has the confidence of the company and of his associates, and the public considers his connection with the road a surety for speed, safety and convenience.

Bushberg Catalogue—A Grape Growers' Manual.

The fourth edition of this standard publication on American Grapes, which has just appeared, contains accounts of all the varieties of native grapes up to date—each one faithfully and accurately described, giving all the principal points or those which every cultivator wishes to know, but, besides these there is full information about vine culture, from propagation of plants to gathering, marketing, and using of the fruit, including the diseases and insects which visit the vines and fruit, and the remedial measures to be adopted in each case. It is the latest and most complete work on the native grapes of this country and their cultivation, and can be recommended to all grape growers. It is published by Bushberg, Son & Meissner, Bushberg, Missouri.

The Book of the Fair.

Part eighteen of the Book of the Fair contains numerous engravings of paintings and statuary, and the text describes very fully some of the principal specimens on exhibition of painting and sculpture. Each number issued of this excellent work maintains the high standard of its original inception. Published by the Bancroft Company, Chicago.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost everyone. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has had wonderful success in curing this disease.

Almost Unbearable.

"My limbs broke out in red spots resembling scrofula, and the pain was almost unbearable. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days the swelling went down, and in two weeks the red spots were all gone. They have not troubled me since." MRS. EUGENE AUSTIN, East Poestenkill, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I had erysipelas every fall and spring so bad I could not walk. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not had a sore since. I think it is a wonderful medicine. I took four bottles of it, and two boxes of Hood's Vegetable Pills and I have not been so well as I am now for ten years." MRS. M. J. G. WOLFE, Kittanning, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

THE JAPAN QUINCE.

THE Cydonia Japonica and its varieties are shrubs of spreading, straggling growth, attaining a height of from four to six feet, having shining, ovate lanceolate, serrulate leaves. The stems and branches are furnished with short straight spines, and the flowers are produced in the greatest abundance, covering every branch and twig towards the last of April or first of May, the precise time depending on the season, as well as the situation in which the shrubs are grown. The flowers are succeeded by fruit which ripens during the autumn months and possesses a delicious fragrance, but is entirely useless for domestic purposes.

The cydonia ranks among the most desirable of shrubs, and although of straggling habit, bears the knife well, and with a little care and attention will soon form magnificent specimens. As single specimens on the lawn their value is beyond all question, and as plants for forming ornamental hedges they are of the greatest value, as they are sufficiently thorny to form a defense, and the bright green, glossy foliage is retained throughout the summer and late into the autumn months. Moreover the shrub is perfectly free from the attacks of blight, rust or insect pests, to which so many of our most beautiful trees and shrubs are unfortunately very subject.

Although the cydonia will do well in any soil or situation, yet it will well repay any amount of care and attention; so, to enable it to do its best it should be given a deep but moderately enriched soil, and while the plants are small grass or weeds should not be permitted to grow up around them. An occasional top dressing of good stable manure, applied in the fall, is decidedly beneficial, and during their season of growth all rank growing shoots should be pinched back occasionally, so that perfect specimens will be obtained from the start.

Good specimen plants can be obtained at reasonable rates of our principal nurserymen. Of the numerous varieties in cultivation the following are the most desirable and distinct:

C. Japonica is the original species, and attains a height of from four to six feet. Its flowers are of good size and a deep scarlet color.

C. J. alba. The blush Japan quince is a very beautiful variety of the above, with delicate white and blush flowers.

C. J. atrosanguinea fl. pl., the double scarlet Japan quince, is a very handsome variety with scarlet, semi-double flowers.

C. J. Maulei, Maule's quince, is a very choice new sort with smaller leaves, different fruit and bright orange red flowers. It is also more dwarf in habit, never growing over four feet in height.

C. J. alba semi-pleno. The flowers of this variety are semi-double, and almost white in color.

C. J. tricolor is the variegated Japan quince. It is a very choice and beautiful dwarf shrub with variegated foliage, and is well entitled to a prominent position in the mixed flower border.

C. E. PARNELL.

Floral Park, N. Y.

If Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

THE TUBEROSE.

"A S fragrant as a tuberose;" "as perfect as a tuberose." To grow those desirable blossoms is quite a task. They delight in a warm situation, plenty of water and long summers. As our seasons are too short for them to grow and blossom in the open ground, therefore, if we wish to have them mingle their fragrance with the gladiolus, we should start them by February or March in a warm place. The flower stem is very tender and the tuber while dormant must be kept free from frost if we want blossoms. It sometimes happens that all the coaxing and attention that we give won't induce them to grow until their own good time. As the nights grow cool and we expect frost, then, perhaps, we will see the flower-stem coming leisurely up amidst the foliage; if lifted carefully and placed in a cool room you may have perfect flowers when most appreciated. And I can truly say:

"With your gleam of late sweet sunshine,
You brighten the closing year,
And keep us thinking of summer,
Till the winter, we dread, is here."

We will have fewer disappointments if we buy new tubers each season from some reliable florist. They are so cheap it don't pay to bother with the little ones when planting. They multiply rapidly, though only those of the largest size bloom the first season, and these of the second size the second season, and the smaller ones the third season. When planting take away the small tubers from the large one, if not removed they will sap the strength that should go to the flower.

Try the tuberose, if you have failed heretofore there was some mistake, why not try to overcome it?

ANNETTE.

PHYLLOCACTUS LATIFRONS.

PHYLLOCACTUS latifrons, or queen cactus, is a most beautiful plant when in bloom, and one of the best of the whole cactus family for the amateur.

Its appearance is unlike that of most cacti, being free from thorns and having immense leaves, twelve to fifteen inches long.

The leaves grow out of the sides or end of other leaves, and the plant itself grows to a great size, often getting to be seven or eight feet tall. Often a new shoot will start out from the stalk, or even from a leaf, and grow two feet or more before there is any sign of a leaf.

It is a night bloomer, the blossom usually beginning to open in the early evening and reaching its most perfect state about midnight.

Its season of blooming is from June to November, and the flowers are a beautiful sight, being of a soft creamy white color, of a lovely texture, the inner portion shining and glistening in the light. The center, far back in the tube, is a gorgeous sight, its large white stamens being curled and twisted in a wonderful manner.

The blossoms often measure six to eight inches across, and their fragrance is delightful. The buds grow on the side or end of a leaf, and at first appear to grow extremely slow, but near the last one can almost see them enlarge, during the last week before blooming they nearly, if not quite, double in size. Three days before the blossom opens the flower stem turns up, so that

the bud and stem resemble a pipe; both are of a reddish color, and when the flower opens they form a fine contrast to the lovely white of its petals.

The blossom only remains open during the night, but it can be kept open by cutting it from the plant when fully opened and placing it in an ice box.

The first time I tried this the flower kept beautifully, but the milk and butter in the ice box were useless, as they were so highly flavored with cactus perfume that we could not use them.

The plant is very easily cared for, but it requires more water than most cacti, and cannot stand so much sun. The hot sun of summer soon scorches its leaves until they look as if they had been scalded.

In winter I keep mine in an east bay window behind the other plants, and in summer it is put out in the yard under a tree. Here it is watered every day or two and soon the buds begin to form—but usually about half of them fall off, as it has a habit of setting more buds than it has strength to perfect.

It is easily propagated from cuttings, I never knew one to fail to root, but they sometimes take a long time for the work. The roots often grow out on the leaves while they are still on the plant and seem to feed on the air.

Those who have never seen this plant have missed a rare treat, as a large plant with several blossoms on at the same time is surprisingly beautiful.

Z.

Papa's Pants Would do for Willie

if they were made over and dyed with Diamond Dyes, the great home money-saver. The children's clothes—the faded cloak, wrapper or dress—can be made to look like new, at a cost of only 10 cents, and no experience is needed.

DIAMOND DYES

come in more than 40 shades, and the Fast Blacks are fast.

Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth, free
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.



EASTER LILIES IN POTS.

WE had from a florist last Easter a pot containing four lilies which bore thirty blossoms. After they had faded the stalks were cut off and the pot was set out of doors, where it received no attention except what the elements gave it. After a time, I don't remember just how long, I noticed little green shoots appearing. I removed some soil from the top of the pot and refilled it with old, well-rotted cow manure. I set the pot in the side yard where it had the sun all the morning till about twelve o'clock, watered it liberally, and in October it rewarded me with twenty-three (23) as large and perfect blooms as it bore at Easter. Soon after it was done blooming I again cut down the stalks, and left the pot in the yard without any care till cold weather, when it went to the cellar with other plants. Early in December I remembered my lilies and thought I would try them again. I removed some of the soil, found the bulbs sound and the pot filled with roots, refilled it with old cow manure, watered well and set it in a sunny window in a room heated by furnace, and today, January 3rd, there are several thrifty shoots growing, the tallest six and one-half inches high. Whether they will bear blossoms remains to be seen, but if they do I will report again.

MRS. F. A. R.

Thomaston, Me.

VIOLET CULTURE.

THERE have been more failures in growing violets for the market than with any other class of flowers; and far more within the past few years than formerly. This comes from the fact that modern improvements are not suited to their tastes or nature. When violets were grown in little "dug-outs," covered with hotbed sash, and the temperature was kept as low as possible,

so that it did not reach the freezing point, there was no disease or other enemy to destroy them. But the moment they were placed on the benches of a well ordered greenhouse troubles began to thicken, and increased so rapidly that all the ills that plants are heir to befell them, and successful cultivation became out of the question.

The violet is a creature of the moist wood, and is most commonly met in a heavy soil. When removed from these conditions it resents the change, and refuses to be educated away from its wildwood home. The best success is attained when grown in a low house, about nine feet wide, the glass coming within two feet of the level ground at the sides. This will require a sunken path two feet in depth through the center of the house, to afford head room. Wall up the sides, so as to make a permanent bed on either side, which should not be more than eighteen inches below the glass at the back side. So far as possible, dispense with artificial heat, and if applied let it come from a small pipe, either steam or hot water, placed above the plants. The best success is usually attained where no artificial heat is employed, and frost is excluded by a covering of mats over the sash when necessary. The advantage of beds over benches is that as the plants send their roots deep down, and must be at all times moist, on a bench they soon root to the bottom, where they become dry, or impoverished for the want of plant food. Propagation is effected by runners, which are rooted in March, and planted out in the garden or field as soon as spring work commences. A heavy soil is best adapted to them, and none is better than where a heavy sod has been turned under the previous autumn. Grow on through the summer in the same manner as a new strawberry bed, cultivating carefully and thoroughly

and keep off all runners as they appear. Bring them into the house by the first of October and plant out in fresh soil, after having removed all the old to the depth of six inches. The best soil for violets is a heavy turf, which, after having been given a heavy coating of stable manure in June, is plowed under, and kept under cultivation until wanted in the greenhouse. During winter keep all runners cut from the plants. Water freely, but never let the soil become sodden.—C. L. Allen in *Am. Agriculturist*.

A Calendar Worth Having.

Almost every one has use for a calendar, and by the same token, they ought to have one that is of some use. A calendar that you have to study or "set" has little excuse for existence.

The one we like best of all is that published by N. W. Ayer & Son, the Newspaper Advertising Agents of Philadelphia.

The handsome copy for 1895 carries on its seal their famous motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," which will alone each day be worth to all who use it far more than the price of the calendar. The size is generous, and the work a beautiful specimen of the printer's art. Each day, as is becoming to such an important slice of time, is printed large enough to be read across a room. Then too, the matter on the flaps deals with a subject in which there is a growing general interest.

That the demand for this calendar increases each year, we can easily understand, for we do not believe that anyone who has spent one year in company with it, will be willing to spend another without it.

The price is 25 cents, delivered everywhere postpaid, and in perfect condition.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. B. Rusler, "The Comet Force and Spraying Pump," which appears in another column of this paper. Spraying has become an absolute necessity and no farmer should be without one, especially when it can be purchased at so low a price.

Prize Wall Papers

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will be
Ready the
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Over 900 Amateur and Professional Designers competed for the \$1,000 offered by us for the best eight designs for Wall Paper last Fall. **These Prize Designs** are the

Finest Productions of American Art, are very artistically colored, and will give a tone to your rooms that cannot be obtained from other papers. They are copyrighted, and can be purchased **ONLY FROM US or OUR AGENTS**.

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Selling our Wall Papers. If you have the time to spare and will take an interest in selling our Prize Designs and other papers, send \$1.00 for Agents' Sample Books, together with your references.

In ordering, send to nearest address.

ACHANIA.

AS old and well-known as the achania is, there are yet many amateur florists who do not know A. Malvaviscus, even by name, and this is to be regretted as it is one of the few plants the veriest amateur may feel a certainty of succeeding with. As a greenhouse shrub, or in an ordinary window, it requires less care, and will endure more neglect, than any other plant worth mentioning. A good plant will bloom both summer and winter throughout the year, yet even when not blooming its strong growing habit and large luxuriant foliage make it desirable as a background for other plants.

Several times I have noticed inquiries in different floral magazines as to the best means of overcoming the straggling nature of this plant, and numerous complaints that it could not be induced to throw out branches. This has not been my experience, my plant has never shown any disposition to be a straggler, and although it may not have received the orthodox treatment, yet it has grown so well and is now so handsome that possibly a description of its culture may contain a helpful hint for some one. Any achania plant will flower, but there is a vast difference between a lank, straggling stem in blossom and a large compact plant full of vigorous branches, each one crowned with clusters of flowers and buds innumerable. I think the secret of keeping this shrub compact and branching lies in persistent nipping. When my achania was only ten inches high I pinched out the top, side branches were soon thrown out and when these had grown into nice proportion with the main stem they were pinched out as well. Soon another stalk was thrown up from the root, this was allowed to grow as tall as the central one, then it too was shortened, and this one is now throwing out several side branches, some of them being already in bud. Seven of the older branches are loaded with flowers and buds, and the foliage is so large and rich that it forms a beautiful screen. All summer, and until late in November, this large plant was grown in a tomato tin, the plant was then flowering profusely, but the leaves were beginning to turn yellow, so it was decided to give it larger quarters. A red-hot iron was run up the seam of the tin until it melted apart, and the plant was then placed carefully in a ten-inch pot and fresh earth filled in around it. It was not in the least disturbed, but has continued flowering with even increased vigor. The tin can was so full of strong roots that they had grown upward to the surface of the soil. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, very much like those of a fuchsia turned upward, and each one lasts quite a long time. The foliage is very much like that of the abutilon.

I do not think the achania requires much water, many times through the summer mine became so dry that the leaves drooped as if withered, but a good drink soon revived them. After it began flowering I did not allow it to dry out entirely, and once a week I now give it a little weak fertilizer of hen manure, and the plant shows keen appreciation of this treatment.

MRS. S. H. SNIDER.

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Prof. Farrand said to have Found a Positive Cure for Asthma and Hay Fever.

Among the few really eminent botanists of America, Prof. Farrand of Vermont easily stands in the front rank, and a discovery that he has recently made will do much to add to his fame. In his journeys to different parts of the country to gather medicinal herbs, roots and barks for the leading American and European pharmacists, he has naturally spent much time in the Adirondack regions, that health-giving resort for consumptives, asthmatics, and all sufferers from respiratory diseases. Here hay fever is unknown, asthmatics breathe freely, and even consumptives conquer their racking cough in the bracing forest air.

Prof. Farrand became impressed with the idea that the herbs and leaves which fill the Adirondack air with aromatic healing could be gathered by him and sent to the homes of sufferers who cannot afford the time or money to go away. His great botanical knowledge and practical acquaintance with the medicinal values of all plants peculiarly fitted him for his task.

He found a happy combination that gave the peculiar fragrance of the Adirondack woods, and samples were sent to various scientists and leading physicians, the Professor calling it the Adirondack Asthma Cure. Seventy-three per cent. of the cases in which it was used, some of them seemingly hopeless, reported a cure, while in all the others great benefit was derived.

The different herbs and barks that are used by Prof. Farrand in the Adirondack asthma cure have to be gathered at certain seasons of the year, when their medicinal value is at its height, and he was able to get but a limited amount. As long as this quantity lasts, it is offered to the public generally by the Dr. Howard Co., Burlington, Vt., who will mail a large sized box for fifty cents. They do not want pay from those whom this preparation does not cure, and will return the money to any whom the Adirondack Asthma Cure fails to benefit. One of the peculiar advantages of this cure, which will make it seem a godsend to the asthmatic or hay fever sufferer, is that the user awakes as refreshed and bright in the morning as if he had actually slept in the invigorating air of the Adirondacks. Send fifty cents at once to the Dr. Howard Co., Box AA, Burlington, Vt., and cure a disease that so often brings the sufferer near to death's door, and yet allows him to live to suffer again and again.

If your dealer is not supplied, we send sample lots post paid on receipt of 10 cts. per card. Sizes, 3 and 5.

It's the Eye.

Loops of Thread are Slouchy. Don't Use Them.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

FRANCIS HOOK AND EYE,

This **EDGE EYE** is better than old kind, and prevents gaping.

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EASILY ADJUSTED AND MOVED WHILE FITTING. THE NEATEST SPRING HOOK MADE.

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PATENTS Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No attorney's fee until patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

DEAFNESS

and head noises relieved by using **WILSON'S COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS.** Entirely new, scientific invention; different from all other devices; the only safe, simple, comfortable, and invisible ear drum in the world. Hundreds are being benefited where medical skill has failed. No string or wire attachment to irritate the ear. Write for pamphlet. **WILSON EAR DRUM CO. 126 Trust Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.**

DETECTIVE We want a man in every locality to act as private detective under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. **National Detective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Send **\$2.00** for a large **FUR RUG**

5 1/2 ft. long by 33 inches wide. Made from selected skins of the Japanese Angora. Long, soft, silky fur. The colors are **Silvery White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey.** We also have a beautiful **Glossy Black Fur Rug at \$3.00.** Same size, comfortable, luxurious, elegant. For Parlors, Reception Halls, or Bed Rooms. Sent C. O. D. on approval if desired.

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LADY AGENTS. Rubber Undergarment Catalog free. **MRS. N. B. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill.**

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TESTED SEEDS and PLANTS. We study the wants of the Amateur and the MARKET GARDENER. Original and handsome Catalogue Free to Seed Buyers. **Johnson & Stokes, 217 and 219 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

SOME EARLY RISERS.

WINTER had blown his last blast and everything above ground felt the first breath of spring.

"Hm—m—mh, I've been asleep," said some one not five feet from the spot where I stood. I am a young cedar, felt sleepy myself but had my eyes open. It was about the middle of March and the voice came from the strawberry row. The Misses Strawberry were preparing to come out.

"You're slow," said another, pushing its green cape out in sight, "I've been out a week and am half dressed."

There came a snow squall, then I heard nothing more of them for a week, but they were only waiting. The next warm day those which were out looked down and saw the others beginning to kick the cover off and said, "There they come" and then stretched themselves up. But none could come out without a new spring dress—I hate dress making—and it seemed slow work.

It was the first of April when I heard a big stir and hubbub. I had been taking lessons of March Wind in bowing, tipping my hat, shaking hands, and gymnastics, and had almost forgotten my neighbors.

There was trouble in the strawberry row now I knew. Some of them were finishing their spring gowns above ground and said nothing. It was those under the mulch who were in trouble. One said, "now, get your back up and push;" and three who were together gave a long push which just stirred the cover, and then stopped for breath.

"I've pushed for a week," said another, "Ill smother, I know I will."

A foot farther off I saw a thin white face just lifting a heavy burden, and heard it draw a breath as it caught the first whiff of spring air. I told March Wind about it and he caught up the blankets and coverings and threw them on one side. When April Rain, the washer-woman, comes she will find them there.

JUNIPERUS CEDAR, ESQ., C. E.

Marlboro, N. Y.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

DEAR READERS—I read the correspondent's letters. Some have wonderful success, but when I read how that young man made \$3,000 plating knives, forks and jewelry, I did not believe it. Yet it looked so reasonable that I ordered an outfit from Gray & Co. Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. When unpacked, to my surprise it went to work like a little giant and I looked on. It does the finest of gold, silver or nickel plating and is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Any one can get circulars by writing. A READER.



The Leading Conservatory of America. Founded by Dr. E. Tourjée. CARL FAELTEN, Director. Illustrated Calendar giving full information free. New England Conservatory of Music, Boston.



CYCLAMENS.

These are now in bloom and should continue in good condition for three months to come. Years ago we treated them as perennials, raising them from seeds, then keeping over the old bulbs for some years, nowadays we treat them as annuals, or at most, as biennials. Sow the seed at once in a pot or pan filled two-thirds with drainage and one-third with light loamy soil. Cover the seeds one-eight inch deep, set the pot up to the light but shade from sunshine, and keep in a temperature of 60° at night. Prick off the seedlings when they are about three weeks old, then when they are big enough pot them singly into three-inch pots, then into four-inch ones, and finally, say next September into five-inch ones. Keep them in active growth all

\$75.00

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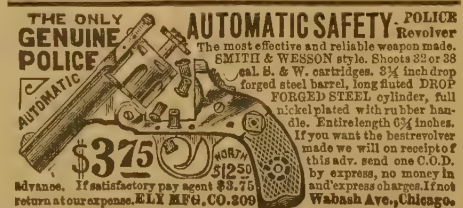
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W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

WORKING people, male or female, old or young, earn \$30 to \$60 a week, day or evening, in their own town. Requires no capital. Samples free. KENDALL & CO., Manchester, N. H.

RUPTURE Sure Cure at home; (sealed) book free. Dr. W. S. RICE, Box 284 Smithville, New York.



CLEAN HANDS.

Every lady buys a STOVE POLISHING MITTEN at sight. Polishes the stove better and quicker than a brush. Sample by mail. 25c. a set; 4 sets \$1.00. NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG. CO., 24 Portland St., Dept. 30, Boston, Mass. AGENTS WANTED.

spring and summer, and don't let them dry up and rest as we used to do years ago. A soil consisting of three parts in bulk of sod loam and one-third of old roited cow manure suits them very well. In fine weather, when they are not in bloom, syringe them every day, in the morning in winter and the afternoon in summer. Greenfly is very troublesome to them but by strewing fresh tobacco stem under and about the plants this insect pest is easily removed.—Gardening.

Father (impressively): Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you, my boy?

Irreverent Son: I'd stay here. The question is, what would become of you?

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. \$14. Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine. Finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped anywhere on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. FREE Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO., 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BOOKS STANDARD, REDUCED TO 10c NEW CATALOGUE FREE POPULAR BOOK CO., CHICAGO

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE MODEL EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

Thousands in Successful Operation. SIMPLE, PERFECT and SELF-REGULATING. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost, than any other incubator. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue. Circulars Free. GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

EUROPE, HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, NASSAU FLORIDA, Etc. Select parties; best ticketing facilities; choicest ocean berths. Send for Tourist Gazette. Two grand cruises to the Mediterranean, Feb. 6th and 16th, by specially chartered steamers FRIESLAND and BERLIN, \$475 and up, all expenses included. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agent, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. Official Ticket Agt. Penn. and Erie R. Rs., etc.



BOYS & GIRLS WANTED to do work for us after school hours and on Saturdays. No canvassing, or experience required. Can make from \$1 to \$10 per week for spending money. Write for particulars. PAGE PUBLISHING CO., Dept. J, Times Building, New York.



DARK SIDE OF TRUTH.

Wo! wo! for I have seen the dark side of Truth!
Not clear and bright
With eternal light,
But cruel and black and full of wrath,
With the lurid look that perdition hath,
Without mercy or ruth.
Wo unto me that I've seen the dark side of Truth!
When first I drew aside the curtains of my soul,
She turned her fair side,
All glorious, heaven eyed;
She filled me with longings infinitely deep;
I felt aspiration exultingly sweep
To the highest goal;
My life burst into bloom when Truth came to my soul.
Her sweet hand beckoned me, but I did not follow her;
Too well I loved pleasure
And heaping up treasure.
Her heart drew mine to the good,
So radiant strong she stood,
Fragrant as myrrh;
My brutish spirit stated, I would not follow her.
Sudden her fair face changed, and I saw the other
side.
Oh, the awful wrath
Her other look hath!
And every joy she had promised me
Was turned to a curse of misery,
Would God I had died
Before her fair face changed, and I saw the other
side! —Frank Crane, in the Independent.

RESTRAINT OF JUVENILE SMOKING.

It is time that the attention of all responsible persons should be seriously directed to the prevalence and increase of tobacco-smoking among boys. Here and there, as we have recently shown, there have been observed expressions of a strong repugnance existing in the public mind against this form of juvenile perversity; but we still lack the support of a general and outspoken objection to its continuance. At the same time, we feel assured that no man who has really given any thought to the matter would hesitate in condemning the injurious folly of this practice.

Stunted growth, impaired digestion, palpitation, and the other evidences of nerve exhaustion and irritability have again and again impressed a lesson of abstinence which has hitherto been far too little regarded.

A further stage of warning has been reached in a case which lately came before the coroner for Liverpool. A lad was in the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigar ends, and after an attack of sickness, died somewhat suddenly. The post-mortem examination revealed fatty changes in the heart, which, there was little doubt, as the verdict held, had been fatally supplemented in their influence by the smoking habit referred to. This, of course, is an extreme example. It is also, however, after all, only the strongly colored illustration of effects upon health which are daily realized in thousands of instances.

Not even in manhood is the pipe or cigar invariably safe. Much less can it be so regarded when it ministers to the unbounded whims and cravings of every heedless urchin. Clearly there is need of some controlling power here. The parent, in certain classes, is almost as ignorant of consequences and often, probably, quite as apathetic as his boy. Where he can be roused to the active exercise of his authority in repression, he should be. In very many cases he cannot, and we have no hesitation in asserting our conviction that it is incumbent upon the legislature to restrict this habit by an age limit which will fall outside this period.—Lancet.

THE SHORT LINE

between Buffalo and Chicago is the Nickel Plate Road. Rates always the lowest. Buffet Sleeping Cars through without change between Boston, New York and Chicago. For all information address

F. J. MOORE, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

A HOT WEATHER BATH.—Put to a cup of sea salt, one-half ounce of camphor and one-half ounce of ammonia in a quart bottle; fill the bottle with hot water and let it stand 24 hours; then, when prepared to bathe with a sponge, put a teaspoonful of this mixture, well shaken, into your basin. A surprising quantity of dirt will come from the cleanest skin. The ammonia cleanses, and the camphor and the sea salt impart a beneficial effect which cannot be exaggerated.

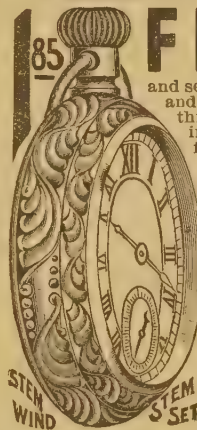


READ MY STORY.

FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhea, displacements, and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions to every suffering woman. Address,

MRS. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Indiana.



FREE! CUT THIS OUT

and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A GUARANTEE for 5 YEARS sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price \$1.85 and it is yours. It is the handsomest and best timekeeper in the world for the money and better than many watches sold for four times the price.

FREE With every watch we send absolutely free of charge a lovely gold plate chain and charm, also our big catalogue full of bargains. Write to-day, this offer will not appear again. Address,

EASTLAKE MFG. CO., Cor. Adams & State Sts., CHICAGO.



25 SILK FRINGE, FAN

Lovers' Envelope and Fancy Shape Cards, YOUR NAME on all and this LOVELY WEDDING RING, with our 16 page Story Paper, all for 10 cents. CLINTON & CO., NORTH HAVEN, CONN.



SLOW BUT SURE.

In these days of rapid transit, 2½ miles per hour would be called slow, but if the traveler was making as he went along, the most perfect, complete, self-regulating wire fence ever heard of, it would alter the case. Our factory, with its increased capacity, will turn out that amount per hour, and as we run 24 hours per day in the spring, 64 miles will be the daily product. The demand always keeps up with the supply.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

CARDS FOR 1895. 50 Sample Styles AND LIST OF 400 PREMIUM ARTICLES FREE. HAVERFIELD PUB CO. CADIZ, OHIO

STOCK FARM

Containing 485 Acres—Healthy Section. Handsome Dwelling, Shady Yards. Near Depot. Orchard select fruit; well watered; hardwood timber; mild climate. Free catalogue containing many bargains.

R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

HANDY COBBLER

MEND YOUR SHOES and Boots, Harness, Rubber Boots and Coats, wire Fences, and do a hundred odd jobs at home, and save your time and money with our HANDY OUTFIT. 4 best quality Iron Lasis, 86 articles in all \$3. No. 2, without harness tools, 26 articles \$2. Cash with order. 50c. gift free with each order. Low Express rate. Nothing equal offered for the price. Thousands in use. Free catalog. Agents wanted. KUHN & CO, Box T Moline Ill.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

Maverick BICYCLES.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

PRICE, \$85.

Do not be misled by unscrupulous dealers. Insist on having the best. Warranted superior to any bicycle built in the world, regardless of price. Get our catalogue 'G' free, by mail, before buying. Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.



Mitchell's Original Kidney Plasters.

Absorb all diseases of the Kidneys and restore them to a healthy condition. Old chronic Kidney sufferers say they received no relief until they tried Mitchell's Kidney Plasters. Cheap articles are dear at any price. When a person offers real, genuine gold dollars for fifty cents, beware! something must be wrong. Same with KIDNEY PLASTERS. When unscrupulous druggists offer you others in place of Mitchell's and say they are just as good, even superior, and larger, at half the price, beware! something must be wrong. Get Mitchell's and take no others, if you want a SURE CURE. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, or sent by mail on receipt of Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by the NOVELTY PLASTER WORKS, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. G. E. MITCHELL, Founder and Sole Proprietor. Founded in 1864.



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is within the reach of all who take a thorough Business College course at Home, by Mail. It will pay to investigate. Cat free, Trial lesson 10c. BRYANT & STRATTON, 74 College Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.



Marshall's Catarrh Snuff

has never been equaled for the instant relief of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. Cures Deafness, restores lost sense of smell. Sixty years on the market. All Druggists sell it. 25c. per bottle. F. C. KEITH, Mr., Cleveland, O.

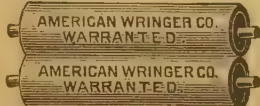
CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

WORKING people, male or female old or young, earn \$30 to \$60 a week, day or evening, in their own town. Requires no capital. Samples free. KENDALL & CO., Manchester, N. H.

WRINGING WET

Clothes is a part of every wash. Does your wringer wring dry? Do the rolls wear well? Be sure on both these points, when purchasing a wringer, by insisting on having the WARRANTED ROLLS of the AMERICAN WRINGER CO., the largest manufacturers of wringers and Rolls in the world, with a capital of \$2,500,000 back of their warrant. See our name and warrant stamped on Rolls. Books of useful wringer information FREE. Address 99 Chambers Street, New York.



CONTRAST AND HARMONY OF COLORS.

As an aid in the cultivation of taste in regard to the arrangement of colors the following instructions will be found valuable. Correct taste in combining colors is especially desirable in grouping cut flowers, and plants in flower beds, in articles of dress, wall hangings, curtains, furniture, and in numerous other relations.

Red and violet do not accord well.

Orange and yellow accord incomparably better than red and orange.

Orange and green do not accord well.

Orange and violet accord passably.

Yellow and green form an agreeable combination.

Greenish yellow and violet blend nicely.

The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.

Green and blue produce an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep.

Green and violet, especially when light, form a combination preferable to green and blue.

Orange-yellow, when placed by the side of indigo, increases its intensity, and vice versa.

Red and green intensify each other.

Yellow and indigo combine perfectly.

Red and orange do not accord well.

Red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red is purple red, rather than scarlet, and the yellow rather greenish than orange.

Red and blue accord passably, especially if the red inclines rather to scarlet than crimson.

Blue and violet accord badly.

When two colors accord badly together, it is always advantageous to separate them by white. Black never produces a bad effect when it is associated with two luminous colors.

Black and white sensibly modify bright colors.

While gray never exactly produces a bad effect in its association with two luminous colors, yet in most cases its assortments are dull.

Blue, when placed by the side of orange, increases the latter's intensity, and vice versa.

BEAUTIFUL faces are always features of Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars, and they were never more charming than they are this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1895 is heart shaped and is ornamented with representations of "Summer" and "Winter." A sweet little face which peeps out from a dainty cap, with the snow flakes falling all about, represents the season of ice and snow, while the sunshine of summer lights up another face at the left. The design was made by one of the most gifted water color artists in the country and the work of the lithographer is seemingly perfect. Hood's Calendar, as usual, presents all the desired information about the lunar changes and other astronomical events. Ask your druggist for a copy, and if his supply is exhausted send six cents in stamps for one calendar, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FAT FOLKS

using "ANTI-CORPULENT PILLS" lose 15 lbs. 8 month. Cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fall. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO. Phila. Pa.



Beautiful Women

Not only possess a clear and brilliant COMPLEXION, but must also have a perfectly developed BUST. To attain and retain beauty's chief charm, a perfect BUST, you must consult a specialist. No matter how severe your case, write me and I will make you a proud and happy woman. My famous CELNART is guaranteed to develop the BUST from 3 to 5 in.; permanently removes wrinkles and fills out all hollows in the Face, Throat and Neck.

"ROYAL CREME" will make the complexion clear as crystal. Price \$1.00. Sample bottle sent to any address for 25c. Send 6c. in stamps for pamphlet on "Perfection of Face and Form." Agents wanted. Address MADAME JOSEPHINE LE FEVRE, 1208 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A GREAT RASPBERRY YIELD.

The original rootstock, or stool, of the Columbian Raspberry, standing in the middle of a garden plot, usually sends up about a dozen strong canes, which grow to a height of nine or ten feet, making a perpendicular column six or seven feet in diameter, and which is loaded with fruit from top to bottom, producing from 25 to 30 quarts in a season. A single plant, or two, in a village garden might thus afford a good supply for a small family.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance, of uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhea, and other irregularities. She will send it free, with full instructions how to use it, to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. L. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

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Hundreds of men and women are now earning \$100. every month canvassing for the world famous fast selling new book

Our Journey Around THE World

By REV. FRANCOIS E. CLARK, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. 220 beautiful engravings. The King of all subscription books and the best chance ever offered to agents. 76th thousand in press. One agent has sold 676 copies; another, a lady, 884; another, 850—all are making money. 8000 more trustworthy agents wanted—men and women. 33¢ Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight, Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory. Write for Circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

—THE—
Finest Dressing
and Best Tonic
FOR THE HAIR.

It stimulates and produces a vigorous growth; cleanses the scalp and prevents dandruff, and gives that appearance of softness, abundance and beauty so much desired.

All druggists or by mail 50 cents. 44 Stone St., N. Y.



MY HUSBAND

High Arm Sewing Machine for \$23.00
\$50 Arlington Machine for \$19.50
Standard Singers \$3.00, \$11.00
\$15.00, and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once. Address (in full), CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 20, Chicago, Ill.

USE ONLY

FERTILIZERS containing LARGE PERCENTAGES OF POTASH. INCREASE YIELD OF WHEAT AND RYE.

INFORMATION AND PAMPHLETS FREE.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., NEW YORK CITY

FREE! CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you the best and only GENUINE WATCH ever offered at this price by express for examination. A GUARANTEE FOR 5 YEARS sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price \$1.98 and it is yours. It is the hand-somest and best timekeeper in the world for the money and better than many watches sold for four times the price. FREE With every watch we send absolutely free of charge a lovely gold plate chain and charm, also our big catalogue full of bargains. WRITE TO-DAY, this offer will not appear again. Address THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

In the past week I have made \$125 and attended to my household duties. I think I will do better next week. It seems the more Dish Washers I sell, the more demand I have for them. I think any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can make money in this business. It is something every family wants, and when they can be bought so cheap, they buy them, and the person who has enterprise enough to take an agency is bound to make money. I wish any of your readers that wish to make from \$5 to \$12 a day, would try this business and report their success. Any one can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa. Such a chance is rare—at least I have never struck one. MARTHA F. B.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



EGGS AND FOWLS

FOR SALE From 50 varieties. Largest RANGE in the West. 2000 prizes at 10 State Shows in 1894. Send three one cent stamps for best illustrated Catalogue, size 8 x 11, 32 pages. CHAS. GAMMERDINGER, BOX C, COLUMBUS, O.

FOR YOU?

It may be a disagreeable thing to talk about, but it isn't a thousandth part as disagreeable to discuss as it is painful to endure.

WE HAVE DISCOVERED an entirely new principle, protected by U. S. Gov't, by which any form of Piles, Hemorrhoids, Fissures, or Fistula can be cured as sure as day follows night. No matter how long standing, how many doctors, medicines, and treatments have failed; we tell you of an original, common-sense, painless home cure. Particulars and proofs for nothing. A dollar for the cure, post-paid. It is neither salve, ointment, liniment, suppository, wash, instrument, or medicine. It is a new principle. Address Komchacin Caloric Co., 107 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

A \$1 Magazine for 30c.

Send 30 cents and names of six people who might subscribe, and we will send you THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE a full year. The price of the magazine is one dollar a year. A sample copy for six cents. Address ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE 2819 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ILLUSTRATING by every method of producing plates for letter-press printing. Prices lowest consistent with quality. Facilities and capacity unequalled. Send for samples and estimates. BENEDICT-ENGRAVER-CHICAGO.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues, 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

PIMPLY FACES. Largest establishment in the world for the treatment of SKIN, SCALP AND NERVES. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. City. Inventor of WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP. Send 10c. for sample and 150 page book on Dermatology.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING BY MACHINE, MULCHING, ETC.

Having planted the past season most of my strawberries by machine, I thought it would be of interest to the readers of your journal to let them know if it was a success. I can truly say that I prefer machine planting to any other method I have tried. A great many wonder if it can be possible to plant strawberry, tobacco, cabbage and tomato plants by machine. I say "yes, and water them at the same time." "Well," you ask "how can it be done, and what does a machine cost." It would take up too much of your space to tell all about this machine, but I will give your readers some idea of it. It takes two horses or mules to pull it; they go very slowly at first, until the droppers get used to handling the plants, which can be set to six, twelve, fifteen or eighteen inches, or as far apart in the row as you desire. It takes one team and driver sitting on the machine and two boys or men to sit behind putting in the plants. The machine has two wide wheels, and on top is a barrel holding about 50 gallons of water. There is a hose connected with the barrel leading to the ground whereby the water can be let out at the bottom of an opening that is made by a cutter to insert the plants. It opens the space, and two hands sitting on the back of the machine straighten out the roots, and hold them in position until a shoe comes along which opens in the center and presses the dirt on each side of the plant, not disturbing it in the least, and the job is done, and it leaves the land level and the prettiest for cultivating and hoeing of anything I have yet seen. This machine of mine cost \$80, and I am sure it more than paid for itself last year in the saving of hand labor in planting.

"Well," you ask, "how many acres per day will such a machine plant?" This rather depends on how close the planting is in the row and how far the rows are apart. I plant straw-

berries from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row, according to the variety, and the rows three and a half feet apart for fruit; keeping the beds narrow in this manner we plant about five acres per day. When plants are set, say four feet in the row, one man could do the feeding, and if the rows are five feet apart, twice as many acres can be planted per day. We have a boy who gets the plants ready at the ends of the row by laying them straight in little boxes; these little boxes the planters hold in their laps; in this way the machine is kept moving all the time. I think our hands will be able to do much better work next season, as they now know better how to handle the plants and the machine. By having a little water at the bottom of the opening, and the plants put in the ground the instant the opening is made and covered up, it is almost impossible to have plants die. We did not wait for rain, but planted as soon as we were ready. If rain comes so much the better, but your plants planted in this way will stand quite a drouth, and I am confident plants set by this machine are much surer to grow than when set by hand.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

Yes, the same old story every year with some, too much trouble and expense. I saw the past season strawberries sold for 75 cents per crate, and hard to sell at that, because they were dirty. If they had been clean they would have sold readily for \$2.00 per crate. Figuring 100 crates per acre, which is small enough, for many of our new varieties will yield 200 crates, we find a loss of \$125, just for the sake of spending \$10 per acre applying the mulching. Besides, by mulching the land is kept moist during a dry spell, and it will be a poor year when mulching does not increase the crop 25 bushels of berries per acre and the berries will be finer. Raising strawberries without a mulch to keep them clean, and the soil moist, I claim, does not pay, so if you have not already done it, there is still time up to a few days of picking, but the sooner the better. The berries will not only be clean but brighter. If you doubt what I say, just leave one row and see the difference.

WHAT SHALL WE PLANT?

This is rather a difficult question at this time. I find there is more money and quicker sales with the earliest varieties; for early varieties most always find a ready market at paying prices. I find Rio, Cyclone, and No Name, to be the three best early varieties out of over 200 kinds tested the past two years. The *Rural New Yorker* claims Rio is the best early large berry. The Ohio experimental station shows that Cyclone is quite early and continues a long time in bearing and holds up well in size quite to the last. I can fully endorse the above sayings. But, No Name they have not tried; it is the largest of the three. I had them the past two years, and some as large as Sharpless, and they averaged through the season, side by side, larger and firmer. These three berries are not only early but they are firm and good shippers, and in productiveness they are simply wonderful. I cannot help but think, from the past three years' experience, that they are the three best early berries for the commercial grower. Haverland, Bubach No. 5 and War-

field No. 2 are grand berries, and no mistake can be made in planting them. Greenville is another grand berry, wonderfully productive, a little too soft for distant shipping. Timbrell, I am sorry to say, I find of little value. It does not color well. The fruit of the Marshall pleased me very well the past season; the foliage is a little weak. Edith is the largest berry I have seen, and very productive; small in plant, but very large berries. Sam'l Miller, Secretary of Missouri State Horticultural Society, writes me that it was the largest berry he grew this year; he measured one $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference. I think I could have beaten it, but did not measure them. Muskingum is a very fine berry, as round almost as an apple, a little soft for shipping. Beder Wood is a very early berry, very productive, but it does not ripen up a showy color. It never looks attractive in the crate, otherwise this is a grand berry. The Lanah, so much praised as a shipping berry, may do for some, but it is very small, and I don't think it of any value. Crescent, if properly taken care of, is yet one of the best of the oldest varieties. Tennessee Prolific, a seedling of it crossed with Sharpless, is a grand berry, and of beautiful color and shape, very productive and has very healthy foliage.

The Columbian Raspberry which you are introducing, was sent me for trial by the originator; it is a wonderfully strong grower.

Rio Vista, Va.,

C. H. THOMPSON.

A STRANGE SIGHT.

The other evening two old men were each spinning a multiform top on a wooden-bottom chair, while a large crowd stood round watching to see which man's top would knock the other off the chair. The tops seemed to fight like a couple of game roosters. Another exciting game played with this top is to mark off on the floor or a piece of cardboard certain spaces, each having a number. Then spin top in center on the box and dropping a penny in the top it will be thrown out into one of these spaces or on the lines. If it drops on a line or space marked O it is the other's turn, and so on. The one making 100 first wins the game. See advertisement in the Magazine.

Our readers should not fail to read the "Free Spray Pump" advertisement of A. Speirs, No. Windham, Me. This concern has manufactured Spray Pumps since 1881, and has agents all over the world, but they want more. They offer a big chance these hard times to make money. They give a double action pump to their agents.

"My task in life," said the pastor, complacently, "consists in saving young men."

"Ah!" replied the maiden, with a soulful longing, "save a good one for me."

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best root-stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. K.

Pears'

Pears' Soap
is as gentle as
oil.

It has no
alkali in it;
nothing but
soap.

HORTICULTURISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania held its 36th annual meeting in the city of Reading, on January 15th and 16th. There was a large attendance. Seventy-five citizens of Berks County, of which Reading with its population of 70,000 is the central city, gave the association seventy-five members. The display of native Pennsylvania winter apples and pears was a prominent feature. There was a good assortment of vegetables and a beautiful collection of flowers—especially of new roses and carnations—on exhibition. William H. Moon, of Bucks County, presided, with E. B. Engle, of Franklin County, as secretary.

The opening session, on the afternoon of the 15th, was devoted to considering the reports of the General Fruit Committee and the Committee on Legislation. The former, prepared by Mr. Cyrus T. Fox, of Reading, chairman, was a complete summary of the pomological and horticultural results of 1894, as compiled from sub-reports received from all but four of the sixty-seven counties of the State. The latter related to the efforts that are being made to secure a State appropriation to further the objects of the association. At the close of the session the association adjourned to the large plant of the Reading Cold Storage Company, where thousands of barrels of apples are being held for Berks County fruit growers until advantage can be taken of a rise in the market price.

In the evening President Moon delivered his annual address, and Rev. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke on "What can our Public Schools do for Horticulture?" He made a strong argument in behalf of "school gardens" in Pennsylvania similar to those in France, where 50,000 are in operation.

At the opening of the second day's proceedings the Committee on Nominations reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President, William H. Moon, Morrisville; Vice-presidents, Henry M. Engle, Marietta, Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, Henry S. Rupp, Shiremanstown; Recording Secretary, E. B. Engle, Waynesboro; Corresponding Secretary, William P. Brinton, Christiana; Treasurer, J. Hibberd Bartram, Milltown.

West Chester was selected as the next place of meeting on January 14th and 15th, 1896.

Papers were read upon the following subjects: "Is the Farmer's home what it should be?" by H. G. McGowan, of Geiger's Mills; "Sex in Plants," by W. H. Stout, of Pine Grove; "Horticultural Fertilizers," by C. L. Longsdorf, of Flora Dale; "Floriculture for Country Homes," by T. J. Oberlin, of Sinking Springs.

In the afternoon specimen twigs infested with the San Jose scale were exhibited by Chairman Fox, of the General Fruit Committee, who gave a history of this most destructive pest, and its appearance in at least one of the counties of central Pennsylvania.

Prof. Brinton, of Atglen, late of the New Jersey Experiment Station, examined the insect under the microscope and pronounced it the genuine San Jose scale. He recommended a kerosene emulsion application right after the insects are hatched, and a strong solution of crude potash after the hard shell has formed.

Vice-President Chase, of Philadelphia, gave a short talk on plums, and recommended the Japanese varieties, especially the Abundance.

E. C. Brinser, of Middletown, gave his experience with small fruits in 1894. Cumberland and Sharpless were his best strawberries, and Ohio and Cuthbert his most profitable raspberries, while Erie is his favorite blackberry.

May King, Greenville, Sharpless, Cumberland, Bubach and Haverland were adopted as the six most desirable strawberries for Pennsylvania.

The treasurer's report, as approved by the auditing committee, showed receipts of \$278.30, and expenditures of \$123.12, leaving a balance of \$155.18.

Before the final adjournment, resolutions in regard to deceased members were adopted; also resolutions thanking the newspapers of Reading and citizens in general for the interest taken in the meeting. F.

RAISING CUTTINGS IN WATER.—Almost any plants with comparatively hard wood, can be made to root by being placed in bottles of water. The oleander is a familiar illustration,—the ivy also can be easily raised this way. After the roots have become strong in the water, the plants can be taken out and placed in earth. For this, perhaps it is better to let the water continue stagnant in the bottles—a change of water is not beneficial. In these cases, the gases necessary to aid in the life of the plant, are furnished by the decaying materials, which cause the water to become stagnant. Even soft-wood cuttings will root readily in sand with water. A saucer of sand, for instance, filled with water, is all that is needed to root many soft-wood cuttings. These saucers with the cuttings should be kept shaded for a day or two, and then placed in the full light. If placed at once in the full light they are liable to wilt.—*Meehan's Monthly for January.*

CONTENTS.

Achania	63
A Hot Weather Bath	65
Arbutus, Trailing, Legend of the	59
A Visit to Grandma's	57
A Great Raspberry Yield	66
Blackberry, The Rathbun	55
Book of the Fair, The	60
Catalogue, Bushberg	60
Catchfly, Double-flowering Crimson	53
Colors, Contrast and Harmony of	66
Cosmos	59
Cuttings, Raising, in Water	68
Cyclamens	64
Easter Lilies in Pots	62
Horticultural Meeting	60
Horticulturists of Pennsylvania	68
Knot-grass, The Giant, or Sacaline	54
Lemonade, Good	59
Letter Box	58
White Worms, Black Insects on Asters, Weeping Willow, Dwarf Calla, White Flowers for Early Summer, Transplanting Water Lily, White Grains on Hibiscus Sunset, An Unsolicited Tribute, Flower Chat, Letter from Oregon, White Branching Aster, Japan Anemone.	
Phyllocactus lactifrons	61
Poetry, Dark Side of Truth	65
Timothy and Clover	53
Rose, Crimson Rambler	53
Smoking, Juvenile, Restraint of	65
Some Early Risers	64
Strawberry Planting by Machine, Mulching, etc.	67
The Island City	56
The Japan Quince	61
The Tuberose	61
Violet Culture	62

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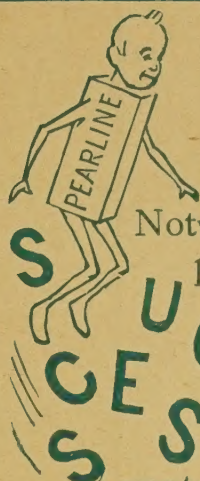
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